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pears by that note that the plant was full of white berries when found three years before, but failed to produce berries under culture through removal from its perfectly polleniferous neighbors.—\*

VERATRUM WOODII AGAIN.—I have discovered another locality for this rare plant, being the rocky banks of Long Creek, ("Stony Hollow"), in Desbroines Co., Iowa, about 8 miles north of Burlington. I have but one specimen and a close search did not reveal any other.—

H. N. PATTERSON.

SCUTIA FERREA, Brongn., more properly named *Condalia ferrea* by Grisebach, was collected in Florida, perhaps for the first time, by Dr. A. P. Garber, in May and July, 1877, in flower, and later sparingly in fruit. The plant which has passed for this in Chapman's Flora and in several collections, which was collected on Key West long ago by Blodgett and recently by Dr. Palmer, also by Dr. Garber at Miami, etc., is

REYNOSIA LATIFOLIA, Griseb. Cat. Cub. 33, a peculiar genus, characterized by a very thin-shelled baccate drupe, filled by a large seed with ruminated albumen. As this plant inhabits the Bahamas and Danish Islands as well as Cuba and Florida, it is probable that it has some earlier names. Without much doubt it is *Rhamnus lævigatus* of Vahl's Symbolæ (*Ceanothus lævigatus*, DC.), from St. Croix, West. Yet Baron Eggers, in his Flora of St. Croix and the Virgin Islands, and in his paper on the genus *Reynosia*, does not adduce this synonym, nor indeed does he otherwise dispose of it. This genus is an interesting addition to our flora, which we have had in hand for a long time without knowing it.—A. GRAY.

AGARICUS MORGANI, Peck.—I am this season finding elegant specimens of this remarkable Agaric, which was described in the March number of the BOTANICAL GAZETTE. One plant measures 11 inches across the pileus and is 8½ inches high; the bulbous base of the stipe is 2 inches in diameter tapering upward to 1 inch; the heavy movable ring is situated above the middle of the stipe. It is a much heavier and stouter plant than *A. procerus*, Scop., though not so tall. It is stouter than any of the *Amanitas* and with a much greater expanse of pileus. It reminds me somewhat of *A. maximus*, Fr., though with a much longer stipe and a more regular pileus. I am disposed to claim that it is the largest Agaric in the world. The remarkable thing about the plant, however, and the feature by which it differs from all other *Agarics* and by which it is readily recognized is its